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Pathological Lectures
on the Signs of Disease

II: Having considered the natural states of the pulse, and its deviations from it, in persons in apparent health, and the circumstances which impair or destroy the sympathy of the heart and Arteries in Diseases, we proceed now to inquire into its deviations from health & order in Sickness.

1 It departs from order in frequency or quickness: By frequency is meant the number of strokes =

=strokes which the pulse beats in a given time - viz in a minute. By Quickness is meant the greater or less time in which each pulse is performed. A pulse may be quick, without ~~being without~~ being very frequent. It is often 20 in the yellow fever. ~~of 1793.~~ The pulse in some diseases ~~some diseases~~ exceeds of frequency in rises from 60, or 70 up to 180 & 200 & 220, and in its defect of frequency falls to 40. 30. 20. 9. and I have ~~lately~~ heard of a case of apoplexy in which it fell to 7. Its frequen=cy ~~is~~ is occasioned by morbid

irritability in the blood vessels. It occurs chiefly in the last stage of fevers. Its morbid slowness depends upon three causes. 1 Pressure on the brain – hence we find it in apoplexy, & Hydrocephalus internus. 2 a spasm in the heart, & 3 a defect of irritability in the arteries, in=duced by the force of ~~contagion~~ excessive miasmata, or contagion, or other stimuli acting upon them. The pulsations in this slow pulse are generally equal, but there is an intermitting pulse; In this case, there are pauses ~~be~~ of intervals of ~~two~~ one, two or three strokes. It occurs in malign^t fevers & in old age.

2ly The pulse departs from order, or its healthy actions in respect to force & regularity. ~~The pulse~~ It imparts in this case a sensation like jerking to the fingers. I shall briefly mention its deviations from health as they occur in that disease in which it is chiefly relied upon to regulate our knowledge & practice, I mean fever.

pulses. The first is known by two strokes succeeding by one or two regular or slow strokes. — I have called it a hop=ping pulse.

The Undulant is one pulse rising over another for three successive strokes, like the waves of the sea. +

Thus have I enumerated the most common states of the pulse in fever. But there are morbid states of the pulse in which there is an absence of fever, or in which but little fever attends. — This state of the pulse occurs in the Palsy, Dropsy Atrophy, and some other diseases.

In the Palsy, the pulse is full & bounding, but often tense. It is generally fullest in the affected side.

V full & soft in palsy, also in pneumonia notha. In this case, there is effusion only in the parts affected, without any inflamm: action.

H weakness & frequency are generally connected in the pulse. hence we find a frequent pulse in the close of all diseases which have worn out the strength of the system. we find it likewise after haemorrhages. This remark extends to other animals. The pulse is quick in ~~propo~~ most of them in proportion as they are weak, & ~~strong~~ slow in proportion as they are strong. Thus in a pidgeon it is above 200. In a Dog about 80 in a sam[illegible] in ~~horse~~ man be from 36 to 38 & in a horse 34. felt in lower jaw. in eng: 40 in United States.

It is full & bounding likewise in the torpid state of Dropsy. But it is sometimes

2 There is a weak, low pulse without any irregular action or jerk in it. This pulse occurs in cases of mere Debility without fever, or morbid excitement in any part of the system. It is the usual pulse of the low ~~[illegible]~~ ~~Disease~~ hypocondriac state of the nervous system, also of the debility which precedes, ~~and the~~ ~~It is distinguished from the~~ attack of fever, and succeeds its termination ~~when a low pulse of convalescent fever,~~ in a recovery ~~by observing~~ ~~in the close of diseases.~~

~~[illegible]~~

3 There is the aneurismatic pulse.

It is full & tense & jerks the fingers Dr Visick describes a pulse which is lightly impinged a sense of expansion ~~[illegible]~~ the fingers. Under this head, I have only to add, that there is sometimes an

V In ~~have only to add upon the morbid~~
~~state of the pulse, that in~~ speaking of
~~the~~ relative force the pulse, is a good practice to
divide it into ten grades – that is 5
~~below~~ above, & 5 below par or its
natural force which is 0. ~~in ordinary~~ in ordinary health. By
this means we may convey to our
patients intelligible ideas of the disease
or increase
of the force of the pulse, and the greater
or less danger connected with them.
I say, if I should be called with a Synochus fortis pulse, I w^d say
it was 5 above 0 – If I met with a
hyperthenic pulse – I would say its force was 5 or
~~Hyperthenic~~ above 0
4 – ~~If~~ Should it be reduced to Synochula –
I w^d – say 3 – If to Synochoid 2 – If to
typhoid one – If on the contrary it fell
below 0, – I w^d call typhus 1 below 0 or 2
it – ~~or its treatment I w^d say~~ according
to its greater or less degree of weakness –

Absence of pulse in acute diseases for hours, and even days, ~~and~~ without the extinction of life. It occurs chiefly in stomach & bowel complaints. I once saw it absent for 36 hours in a Lady in this City who was disabled from eating 5 hard roasted oysters. ~~but she is now alive~~ & lived several years & enjoyed good health. I have read an account of its absence with coldness for 7 days in a man who recovered. —

V III I come now to deliver a few directions for feeling a pulse.

1 Never take hold of a patient's pulse when you first enter a room. The sight of a Physician either exhilarates or depresses a patient according to the hopes or fears he entertains of a his recovery. After sitting a few minutes in a sick room, & learning your

- ~~But~~ When it descended to debility without Disease, - I would fix it, on 3 or 4 according to its greater or less debility. The creeping pulse which attends the Close of life ought be fixed at 5. All these grades may be subdivided into fractions, as to impart correct ideas of the greater or less force of a Disease, and thereby to excite hope, or produce those degrees of fear which are necessary to procure a ready compliance with our prescriptions. X. p 559

I say the first aim at a mark is always the best; In like manner - the first impressions of the pulse upon the fingers are often the most correct - It is said that Charicles a Roman physician decided upon the state of the pulse by the Emperor of Tiberius ~~which he received~~ During the short

hands, if the patients be cold, take hold of your patients hand before he begins to describe his dis~~order~~ease, for conversation will have a great influence on his pulse. The Sportsmans

2 Apply your four fingers when practicable to the pulse. By this means you will receive more information than from ~~only~~ one or two fingers. The fingers will be best thrown ~~by~~ on the pulse by ~~throw~~feeling the pulse of the right hand, with the left, and the left with the right. Take care to pick it gradually & with all the fingers equally.

3 The pulse should always be felt in both arms in cases where you doubt of the propriety of V.S. or other depleting remedies.

4 The arm in w the pulse is

interval in which he raised it to his mouth to kiss it. —

V

From an inattention to the influence of the muscles upon the state of the pulse

Mr West ~~has discovered his knowledge of physiology, that he does of love~~ has Discovered his knowledge in physiology that he has Done of love in his famous picture of Angelica & medoro formerly mentioned. In his picture of Erasistratus - feeling the pulse of Antiochus in order to Discover his affection for Stratonice, he represents Antiochus stretching forth his right hand from his bed, & Erasistratus feeling his pulse with the fingers of the same hand. There is a print of this picture at Mr Malone's in Bubb Street marked above the

felt should lie free from pressure, & should lie placid in that position in which the fewest muscles act upon it. ~~It should~~ Take care not to feel it after the arm has been long exposed to the cold air.

& not less than 20 strokes should be felt in forming a judgement of the pulse in ~~most~~ difficult cases. I have felt an intermission in a pulse after the 18 stroke. The Chinese never prescribe 49 strokes. and great ~~knowledge~~ knowledge of the pulse. Recollect what was said of the 3 states of unequal pulse. & In cases in which you are till they have felt hence arises their ~~of~~ inaccuracy in the

I have often wished that something analogous to magnifying glasses could be discovered to magnify or to render more acute the sense of touch in order to extend our conceptions of & increase our knowledge of the pulse. I said formerly that fœtid odors increased the pleasure of you such as are agreeable, & that painful impressions on the skin, increased the pleasure of agreeable impressions on it — ~~what~~ would be effect of first rubbing the fingers over a roughed surface before we felt a pulse? — w.d it excite & increase ~~sensation in the pr.~~

In those cases where the pulse at the wrist cannot be perceived, or communicating felt, the state of the tunic artery should regulate our prescriptions. This should be case in a more especially manner in diseases of the head. ≠ There is no theory or speculation mixed with them, & therefore you need not be deterred from admitting them. ~~The you will find them all true~~, for they ~~your experience~~ most certainly are the result of any man Observ.n & experience. It is has been said ~~the~~ a knowledge of the state of the pulse is of difficult attainment, & that it requires a sense of touch in the fingers as specific & exquisite as a taste for music. Dr. Hunter is of this opinion, & exemplifies by saying his Br. Dr. Hunter never attained to it. But I am of a contrary

doubtful of what inductions you ~~ought~~ should make from the state of the pulse, it will be useful to suspend sensation in the eyes & ears, by ~~and~~ ~~to~~ shutting the eyes, & requesting ~~commanding~~ silence in a sick room, and thereby to concentrate ~~from~~ all the sensation of the body, or what Dr Darwin calls sensorial power in the ends of the fingers.

VI

~~Thus have~~ I have now communicated to you the most material facts, ~~and~~ upon the subject of the pulse. It is necessary only to add, that you should always feel it not only to determine when to bleed, and how much blood to draw, but ~~a~~ before

V the attention of a Physician from its force, fulness, & all its other states. It is universal in Britain but these will never be so in Africa. useful for business or life of the progress from the pulse of the

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pulse is simple. The further it recedes from its natural state, the more danger.

- Few people recover after the pulse exceeds 180. I once felt it 204 in a child just before it died of the hydrocephalus internus. But of the prognosis from the pulse I shall say more hereafter.

Dr Solano a Spanish Physician has publish'd a volume on the Prognosis of the life, death, or other diseases in the Pulse. Dr Cullen after 40 years experience in feeling Pulses, declared publickly to his pupils that they had no foundation, and Dr Fliery says he saw a Physician in Spain who ~~saw~~ told him that they were as false in the Climate of Spain, as in other Countries.

The pulse

you prescribe — viz ~~Diet~~ Opium — the hot & cold Bath — the pediluvium — Steel Bath, Blisters, and ~~diet of~~ Stimulating drinks or diet. It is common to count the pulse by a watch, or gr minute glass, but this is puzzling in last few cases. It abstracts 3 of ~~arm~~ but 1 given pulse ⊙ V

turn over to #

I have said formerly that pain is a symptom only of disease, but it is not an universal symptom of disease. — There may be disease, & even death without pain, but there can be no pain without disease, or what I have called morbid excitement. ~~So~~ Debility predisposes to it. All ~~so~~ the remote causes of pain act by ~~mechanical stimulis~~

generally becomes languid, or ~~the~~ imperceptible as the near approach of death, but this is not always the case, & should not ~~certain~~ always be looked for.

I have felt the pulse nearly regular frequently till ~~nearly~~ within a little of the last moment of life, & sometimes even "Lord" where an incurable infl.n existed in the body. Dr Ramsay informed that he had several times observed the last stroke in the pulse of dying persons to be uncommonly full.

Dr Normanby Lecture

I shall conclude this lecture by the following remarks. We read ~~the~~ in ancient history,

~~applied to the body. They all act by~~
inducing distension, spasm, or a
solution of continuity. ~~[illegible]~~ I have
in ~~speaking~~ another place I hope
proved that pain is the effect of the
same causes which induce pleasure,
operating in a higher degree, & in an
irregular manner. The stimuli which
induce it are said to be chemical, &
mechanical. But they may be ex-
-tended to all the impressions which
support animal life when they act
with excessive force. —

The danger of a disease can
seldom be known by the degrees of
pain. There is great pain as in the
tooth ach without danger, and there

that Plato inscribed over the door of his School, "let no man enter here who is not ac=quainted with geometry". Were I to erect a temple of medi=cine, I would inscribe not only over its front door, but over the door of every apartment in it "Let no man enter here who is not acquainted with the ~~actual~~ ~~and diseased~~ pulse". <u>go to p 3</u>

We read mark I verse 31. that our Saviour cured Peter's wife's mother of a fever by taking her by the hand. What he did by

are pains which indicate a recovery from certain Diseases. — There is death too without disease. — It is remarkable that pain beyond a certain degree destroys itself. This degree, is lower in debilitated, than in stout healthy bodies. Women are said to bear pain better than men. Perhaps the reason of this may be, their hysteria's covers passing the point of pain extraord.y

4 Heat & Coldness of the body indicate disease. I formerly explained the cause of each of them. Great heat ~~&c~~ & constant coldness in a fever are signs of malignity.

supernatural, we may do best by natural means. viz taking our patients first by the hand.

V coldness attended with thirst is a bad sign.

The longer the duration of coldness in a fever the ~~more~~ greater the danger.

Cold feet in a fever is a sign of malignity.

coldness in any part of the body with great heat in another is unfavourable.

Frequent changes from heat to coldness, in any part of the body is a bad sign. It shows nature to be embarrassed.

A coldness in the stomach is sometimes perceived in diseases, according to Hunter — It shows the alimentary canal to be part of the external surface of the body. Is always bad. —

Coldness — sometimes attends the crisis of fever. It shows a difficult ~~disagreeable~~ recovery.

Cold hands & feet ~~indicate~~ without fever indicate nervous diseases. —

a coldness at the wrists, with warm hands in the last stage of fever, indicates death to be at hand. I have known few recoveries after the appearance of this symptom.

— a coldness of the Breath is a bad sign. It shews the lungs to partake of the coldness of the external surface of the body. I never saw a recovery after it, tho' I saw it last year 1799 disappear for two days.

Preternatural heat in the palms of the hands, & in the cheeks indicates a hectic diathesis of the state of the lungs.

5 The Eyes discover much of

an. Eye which obtruses water thro'
its Coats is bad. shows death at hand.
The vessels, are weakened by death — is
general in the body.

the morbid state of the system.

a red eye in a fever indicates congestion or inflamm.n in the brain.

a muddy eye indicates great malignity in a fever.

a yellow color in the eye indicates a bilious diathesis in a fever.

The eyes half closed (except in a Diarrhea) — one eye larger than another — a very small or a dilated pupil — continual motion in the eye — winking or a defect of winking, & ~~lacrimating~~ — a glassiness in consequence of it — avoiding light — false vision in=dicated by catching at supposed motes in the air, or picking the

v a sudden turning of the head & eyes of a patient towards his Physician when he enters ~~the~~ the sick room is likewise perceivable.

bad cloaths - double vision (which arises from a palsy of the muscles of one of the eyes, which prevents the direction of the two eyes to the same object) - a sudden appearance of vigor & ~~[illegible]~~ in the eyes - involuntary tears, and blood all blindness, are all bad signs in acute diseases. a disposition to shed tears easily is favourable.

6 The ~~[illegible]~~ state of the ears ~~[illegible]~~ or of the sense of hearing ~~[illegible]~~ affords some signs of the state of the system.

a tinitus aurium is alarming. It arises from a convulsive motion in the bones of the ears. Deafness is favourable in most cases. It shows a restoration of

Secretion & excretion in the meatus auditorius. An extension of this sense so as to hear more acutely than in health indicates the crisis of a disease to be heard. It arises from the excitability of the ear being restored. — This crisis ends sometimes is death, as well as in life. — Fullers ~~& Fathers cases also~~ case. ~~Cases~~. —

7 Insensibility to Cold, burns, & blisters is always alarming. It shews the total expenditure or suppression of excitability. A sudden soreness of the skin to the touch is generally favourable. It shews not always so in yellow fever. — a return of excitability. [Mrs. Richbys & Mr Hoppers Cases.]

8 a Running from the nose

After it has long been dry, & an ex=
=tension of the fauces of the fauces lining
are always signs of a crisis of a
disease. — Potter & 000 cases; Cano.

I ~~a Dry tongue, when not from~~
~~Sleeping with the mouth open~~, — &
black brown — dark or burned — and black
tongue, when not from chewing
tobacco, or Liquorice or from eating gellies, or
Drinking red wines, all indicate a
bilious fever — a white tongue
indicates common inflam: fever,
or a bilious fever when there
is no excretion of bile. a Dry
tongue, when not from sleeping
with the mouth is open, is

V a natural tongue with symptoms of great indignity in a fever is al= =ways bad. —

+ [a return of appetite, espec.: for artificial articles of diet, as tea & coffee is always favorable. — so is a return of the appetite for Tobacco. —]

alarming. It shews the tendency of inflam: to low Chronic fever. A return of the moisture of the tongue, beginning at the tip and on the edges is favourable. The dark color imparted to the tongue in a bilious fever often continues four or five days after the crisis of the fever. — A tremor on the tongue, or an inability to protrude it are signs of great danger.

Under the head of the fever I shall introduce the following remarks. —

A viscid humor cleaving to the teeth, also a dryness of the teeth are bad signs. A gnashing of the teeth is alarming. It frequently attends

worms th w: lips danger. under

a hanging of the lip, or lower jaw are bad signs.

a yawning, & sneezing are favou=rable. they shew a retention of suspended sensibility. —

a constant hawking & spitting, commonly called Sneezing is al=ways favourable.

a sore throat in the close of an acute disease is sometimes favourable, but it is generally ~~favou=rable~~ fatal in the close of chronic diseases.

a chilly fit occurring in the close of a chronic continual fever is favourable. —

a quick & sharp tone of voice

if not natural is alarming. It shows delirium to be approaching. a weak, voice, & a loss of voice are alarming. But I have seen recov-ries with them both. a Drawling voice is favorable.

a Priapism often attends the both crisis of fever. It precedes a recovery & death. I have known two instances of the former, & one of the latter in this city. It was in a case of yellow fever. In the 3rd vol: of Dr Haller's Bibliotheca medicina there is a case related of a man in whom a priapism continued two hours after death. Mohamed

V It occurs in Hydro: in terms.
First taken notice of by Dr Lettsom.

it is said confirmed the doctrine he taught respecting the venereal pleasures & awaited his followers by expiring with this part of his body erect, & pointed towards heaven.

To the state of the countenance much may be learned of the state of the system.

a frown is always alarming. It shows the brain to be affected. It is this frown which first gave the name of malignity to fevers – it indicated a supposed malignant disposition.

a countenance suddenly resembling ancestors whom the patient did not resemble in health is a bad sign – It shows a retrocession of blood from the face, & a consequent

diminution of flesh, so that the bones project, & thereby discover a new set of features, or a new species of Countenance.

The Hippocratic countenance is said always to be fatal. It is as follows. " a sharp nose - hollow eyes - fallen " temples - cold contracted ears - lobes " inverted - skin of the forehead hard; " stretched & dry & the whole face pale, " livid, or of a lead Color?" —— ✓

" In Respiration the following signs are bad. alternately quick & slow Inspiration & expiration - a Moan - a ~~pa~~ hollow sound in breathing - cold breath - ~~and~~ Phlegm rattling in the throat ~~and all~~ the muscles of the breast, & shoulders moving

if as in B. Fullerton in the city hospital.

so as to be perceptable under the bed cloaths, and an expansion of the nostrils & cheeks. These last symptoms generally precede death in fever, but they sometimes exist without danger in the Asthma.

The position of the body on the sides is favourable – It is less so on the back, – still worse – if the legs are raised to support the body, and worse than all, – if on rising, standing, the body ~~falls~~ slides down in the bed.

Tremors, startings, & what are called Subsultus Tendinum, in the limbs are all alarming signs in acute diseases. Stiffness before death much may be learnt of the

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state of the ~~sound~~ system from the state of the mind. Good tem=
=per & good humor, with patience & resignation in the beginning of an acute disease are favourable. Peevish=
=ness about the close of a disease is favourable. It shews the return of ~~morbid~~ sensibility, & irritability. Silence ~~in delirium~~ is worse than talkativeness in delirium. Asking for things to eat or drink contrary to former habits is bad. A return of an old habit of body or mind is always favourable — so is the return of an old chronic disease ~~after~~ towards the close of an acute one. — ~~A return of~~ Long & deep sleep in the

beginning of a fever is bad. moderate flushes about the crisis of a fever is favourable. watchfulness & sleep suddenly succeeding each other, bad. swallowing with difficulty, & noise, and taking but one or two fabulous at a time, are bad signs. —

The absence of thirst in a high fever is bad. Excessive thirst in the close of a fever is alarming. It shows the retreat of the last remains of excitement to the fauces. — A vomiting for the same reason is a bad sign in the close of an acute or chronic disease.

A return of appetite especially for artificial articles of diet, such as tea & coffee is always favourable, so

is a return of the appetite for Tobacco; — It shews a return of the aporia-
-tions of health. —
We come now to speak of the Signs of Diseases from the State of Secretions & excretions. —

1 ~~Urina~~ a suppression of the excretion of Urine without pain is alarming. It occurs in ma-
-lignant fevers, & in the Gout.
It shews Engorgement in the kid-
-neys. — Pale Urine shews weak action, or Spasm in the kidneys.
high coloured —
Dark coloured, & bloody Urine shew inflam^n: & malignant fever.
Turbid Urine is favourable — a cloud is better, and a Sediment the best of all. A frequent discharge

+ Ryesius exp.

of Urine, or an involuntary discharge of it are bad. In many circumstances influence the Color, quantity, and frequency in the discharge of the Urine & little dependance ought to be placed upon any of its appearances. I seldom examine it. —

2 White stools indicate an obstruction excretion of bile. Green & black stools — morbid bile — stools which excoriate the rectum — acrid bile — thin stools indicate weak bowels — Lycalla — indicate irritation on the bowels & — The absence of smell in stools is unfavorable — the return of it after being absent in bilious fever & Dysen: is favorable. Involuntary stools are bad, but a return of the powers to

3 Abscess - Ulcers - Hæmoptysis &
tubercles are all the effects of this
debility in the lungs forming effu-
=sion - the tubercles form effusions
from the Bronchiæ. Cullen mistaken
- This theory of great importance.

The stages - inflam.: hectic
& typhus - not stages - Roy's case
typhus - are changeable - ord.

Rp is: & Liq: Mist: - gentle stimu-
[illegible]

V Fever are chronic inflamm.
fever - on the critical stage - when fever
are attended with other inflammations as pneu-
=mo & therefore stimulation is proper.
Fever are Ex, when they are practical - when
they are Ex, when they are symptomatic -
they never rarely - when they are symptomatic
(pneumonia &c) when ex - & when they are
Quin Mania &c) when ex - symptomatic.
not attended on the other inflammations. They are so
[illegible] in [illegible].

retain them, and more especially if it be attended with such a return of the strength of the sphincter ani as to exist a Crepitus, is favourable.

A Discharge of worms about the of a fever crisis is favourable. Spontaneous One stool a day at its usual hour is a sign of returning health.

An Excretion of dark coloured or black matters from the stomach is bad. As acid corrupted bile. —

Partial sweats are bad. Gentle sweats equally diffused all over the body & cont.: for 24 hours are favourable in a fever. A putrid taste, & cadaverous smell of the breath is generally fatal. ~~Little~~ Little dependance is placed ~~to be had~~ on these signs, the rejection of the

On Consumption
Jany 4th 1795

I said formerly that it was a chronic pneumony. — like it, it depends, on general debility, direct or indirect — the cause which induce it act slowly & not suddenly as in Pneumony. — In this boy's case a fever but is one which acted by inducing direct debility

2 It is a disease of the <u>whole</u> system chiefly of the arterial system in head ach & Rheumatism which often precede or alternate with it — also in Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Headach &c.

humoral pathology, has taught us that they do not convey any morbid matter from the body. They are the effects only of equalized excitement. madness & sudor - what?

Abscesses were formerly thot favourable signs in diseases. The business of medicine is to prevent them. old sores & ulcers, or healed up blisters suddenly inflaming, and running are favourable.

Hæmorrhages were likewise formerly thot favourable. The business of medicine is to prevent them. They are least dangerous from the anus, kidneys & nose.

After all that has been said of the signs of diseases, there

to the swelling of the muscles in walk=
=ing. —

In Scorbutic sores the navy Physi=
=cians tell us - that a mixture of
lime juice & molasses is almost a
specific applied every day or two to
the sore. —

In all cases of sore legs - it is of
the utmost consequence to keep them
clean - by frequent washings & dressings.
- The hands of Old women owing to this cause.

Where the Bone is affected - it must
be scraped - or perforated - for an acc.t of
which see Sharp & Bell.

There is probably here as in other
cases - a mixed diathesis in the system.
- The Remedies should be accommodated to
it. —

is hardly one of which which does
not sometimes deceive us, and
no wonder, for such is the debility
left in the body, after the morbid
action or disease is subdued, y:
many patients like Genl Wolfe die
in the arms of victory. I have seen
this ~~an hand dred times~~ occasionally intermissions in the
& Crisis of fever, especially where
patients were neglected by their
~~attend~~ nurses or physicians. This
should us to ~~dead~~ watch with
double diligence for those dangerous
states of debility, & to support our
patients under them by a sudden
exchange of depleting for stimu=
=lating medicines. ——

for this purpose. They are all pro=
=per - and sometimes become necessary
in succession to each other. I have
used the vitriolated lint with advantage.

— After the use of these escarotics —
gentle astringents - may be used - such
as Infusion - of Oak Bark - ~~or~~ & also Bread dipped
in a weak solution of green Vitriol.
The last is much commended by Dr
Underwood. —

Light bandages are likewise highly
proper here - Dr Hunter first recommen=
=ded them from the experience of a Greach near the Ho=
=mas's hospital. The laced stocking has
been much used - It is made of strong
coarse linen. Dr Underwood gives many
good reasons for preferring a flannel
roller. It sits easier on the leg, avoides =

from what has been said of the prognosis of fevers two inferences are very obvious. I never to ~~pang~~ desert, or give a patient over in an acute disease, since patients recover with every possible sign of death, & 2ly never to predict the issue of disease, since patients sometimes die with every sign of life, and after a disease is perfect-

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~~— . expos my~~

~~Jamie Gore - He made in weak~~
~~funds extinguish the room - and~~

-ly subdued. If you do prognosticate, let it always be that your patient will die. then if he recovers, you will ~~gain~~ acquire ~~a character~~

habit of a patient requires it, a small quantity of ardent spirits. —

The Wort has been much commended in sore legs — How made? — I am at loss to determine whether it acts by imparting a large quantity of gently stimulating saccharine matter to the system. or by correcting a scorbutic diathesis in the blood. I have performed several cures with it when other remedies have failed. For straight cured Gut ...

The local applications should consist of such substances as gently stimulate, and thereby excite an action in torpid vessels. — Resinic precipitate & Pulv. Sant. Ext. Butyrinol have all been employed

credit ~~shall~~ for
~~from~~ great ~~[illegible]~~ cursing him
by thus opposing your judgement to
your will appear to be as wise
your skill
as the Irishman who ~~[illegible]~~ was sure
~~a prize~~ he should draw a prize
in a lottery, because he thought he
should ~~not~~ draw a blank. But to be serious.

To promise cures, with certainty,
& to predict the issue of diseases
in life or death are equally marks
of quackery. There is no acute disease
without danger, & no danger so
great as not to endure a recovery.
I always avoid, & shun such in=
=quiries, but when forced to give
an answer to them, it is "I
have seen persons recover who

changed a morbid matter from there. But this is not the case — It acts only as a mineral stimulant — & if it does most service when it excites a salivation — it is because in this way it excites the most general action in the system. 3 mineral tonics — such as Zinc — Copper — and the different preparations of iron. —

2 gentle exercise. This is highly necessary — and no remedy will be effectual without it. Great care should be taken never to let it be carried on to fatigue.

3 a nutritious and moderately stimulating diet — consisting of milk — farinaceous vegetables — animal food — wine — malt liquors — & where the

were worse, & I have seen persons die, who did not appear to be half so bad."

Of the signs of death. and here, Gent: I shall be short. but I know of, one sign of death yet is certain, & that is putrefaction. patients have lived two & 3 days without respiration or pulse. In these cases, there is no disorganization, and ~~the excitement~~ no waste of the excitab.y of the system. ~~is to be lifeless~~ In all cases of sudden death, or death from the paroxysm of periodical diseases, early interment shd be carefully avoided. —— go to No 12. p. 523.

which he recommends for the cure of sore legs — three things viz. tempore - repose & patientia that is time - rest & patience. The 2nd is necessary only in the state of the leg which I have described. —

3 A temperate diet, & a total abstinence from ardent spirits - or even fermented liquors. —

In cases of too little general & local action - the following remedies are proper. —

1 ~~Tonic Remedies~~ Stimulants These are 1 Barks - ~~but~~ we often see sore legs in this state of the system cured by Barks alone. where it fails 2 Mercury should be given. This remedy has been supposed to act by altering the fluids, or dis-

fomentation — also in the piles — ~~and~~ excoriations from riding — & in the Ophthalmia I am disposed to believe ally: Dr Rigby has said in its favor. —

2 Soft poultices of Bread ~~& milk~~ moistened with lead water — or Bread & milk. The milk should first be boiled — the bread should be powdered very fine & thrown into it — and ~~the~~ Oil ~~of~~ or Lard should afterwards only be spread thinly over it. The solidity & consistence of the poultice is thereby best preserved. —

3 When the inflamm: subsides Dry lint confined with wax & oil — All other applications more expensive & hurtful. —

4 Above all rest — and an horizontal posture of the leg. — I have a treatise upon Surgery by a Dr Scarpa an Italian surgeon in

remedy - you have lately seen two remarkable proofs. The blood in both cases was dirty. I learnt the use of it from Sir Jno Pringle.

2 Gentle purges. - These act by removing inflamm^d diathesis.

3 Nitre - from gr^s XV to ℈i three times a day. Many wonderful cures have been performed by this remedy. When it fails - it is probably because it is given in cases of deficient action in the system.

~~In what are~~ The local Remedies in this state of the system should be

1 Cold water. Dr Rigby has written a treatise in favor this remedy when applied to local ~~applications~~ inflammations. From its immediate good effects in the inflamed arm which occurs after

V 4 A temperate diet, & a total ab-
-stinence from fermented & distilled liquors.

cure them, act more on Up on the whole system.

In all cases of ~~debility, whether~~ general ~~or an accumulation of irritability, because the cause of inflammation - & pain in~~ one leg there are two states of the vessels & fibres affected, as well as of the whole system — brought on by the same causes which produce the two states of fever. The remedies to cure them should be general - and local

The general Remedies should be accommodated to the state of the system. In cases of two much general & local action. The Remedies should be Bloodletting. Of the efficacy of this

of matter from the legs. This plethora can ~~act~~ do harm only where there is previous debility, for I maintain that the system, (when ~~is an~~ ~~exactly tu~~ the solids are exactly toned) will always relieve itself from a sudden accumulation of fluids ~~whether of blood or perspirable matter~~ by means of some natural emunctory. - ~~first changing~~ ~~first of course~~ ~~afterwards~~ A Redundancy of blood is ~~discharged by~~ ~~then~~ discharged by the urinary in preference to, by insensible perspiration, or the bowels, in both sexes, — and ~~was~~ a redundancy of perspiration is discharged by the bowels, or by the ~~or~~ urinary organs. — I infer it from the manner in which they are used by nature & art. Sore legs often prove the salutary outlet of many general diseases, and all the remedies which

3 I infer it from their appearing almost universally in one disease which is evidently a disease of the whole system — Viz: Hydrophobia.

4 — I infer it, from their becoming in some cases the outlet of menstrual blood — which is discharged in health in consequence of a plethora which affects ~~first~~ the whole system. This outlet of blood from a sore on the leg in cases of obstructed menses is mentioned by many authors. Dr Morgan's fact in Dr Imiberts thesis. —

5. I infer it from the symptoms of sore legs. These ~~visible~~ in many cases are febrile, and affect the pulse in every part of the system with preternatural force or frequency. as Hunges & Smith.

whole system. 2 from ~~its~~ this Alter=
=nating with diseases of the whole system.
They ~~are~~ sometimes, ~~indeed~~ appear as the crisis
of a fever, and of other general diseases,
and they are often succeeded when suddenly,
~~too~~ or improperly healed, by general
diseases - particularly by consumption,
and apoplexy - of each of which I have
known examples. - They were both
ascribed to a translation of morbid
matter to the lungs & brain - but it is
much more just to ascribe them to previous debility
~~too much~~ ~~Action being induced~~ in the lungs or brain,
by which means they were more
easily excited into more Action and
effusion by the plethora produced by
the suppression of a usual discharge

that indirect debility from intemperance ~~appears~~ appears first in all cases upon the ~~extr~~ lower extremities. This is evident not only in the fore legs which are produced by ardent ~~legs~~ spirits, but in the Gout ~~Rheumatism~~ ~~Effusion~~ which when it is regular always makes its first appearance in the feet. The reason in both cases is obvious. The lower extremities are ~~are~~ furthest removed from those parts of the body upon which the stimuli act which produce animal life. — my

IIth proposition is that ~~the~~ fore legs are a disease of the whole system. This I infer from the causes which induce them. They all ~~which~~ act on the

v ~~But~~ The Gout it is true appears
only
most frequently in pain in the lower
limbs, but ~~I have run over a hundred~~
~~further~~ three cases in which the Gout termi-
=nated in Ulcers on the legs. Major Rich-
=mond - Mr Ward. —

a ~~morbid~~ languid Action is induced in the vessels, as that an accidental or bruise wound (to which ~~labour~~ the class of people I have mentioned are most subject) will not easily heal. — But not only labourers & sailors &c are most subject to lose legs ~~& Hard Drinkers are~~ but hard drinkers of every trade and Occupation in life are subject to them, from the stimulus of ardent spirits producing indirect debility which is known first in all cases upon the lower extremities. where Drink & labor, or standing long on the feet are united, they more ~~p~~ certainly dispose to lose legs, than either of them acting separately. I said

In ~~China~~ Canton in China where the labor which is performed in other countries by horses, is performed by men — varices in the legs are very common among the laboring people.

Perhaps ~~this may~~ the reason why the laboring poor in China who are subject to varices ~~poor~~ in their legs instead of ulcers may be owing to their not adding the debilitating stimulus of strong drink to that of labor.

following propositions.

I Sore legs are a disease of general debility, ~~and~~ This debility ~~this disease~~ for the most part is of the <u>indirect kind</u>. I infer that sore legs are produced by general debility ~~by the~~

1 From the <u>occupations</u> & <u>habits</u> of the persons who are most subject to them. These are ~~the~~ Boy labourers & sailors who are in the habit of lifting great weights – and persons whose ~~[illegible]~~ business requires them ~~[illegible]~~ to be much upon their feet. The ~~fibres of the~~ blood vessels & muscular fibres of the legs are ~~by~~ ~~the [illegible]~~ thus overstretched, by which means a rupture is induced, or such

on Sore legs

However trifling these complaints may appear, they compose a numerous class of hospital diseases, and hitherto they have been treated with so little success by Physicians as to have ~~subjected the profession~~ become rather the Objects of Quacks & old women than of ~~of~~ regular practice. They are important — not only because they affect so many people for a long time, but because they often lead to dangerous & fatal disorders.

I shall attempt a new theory ~~which concerning~~ respecting this cure, which I hope will lead to a new & more successful mode of treating them. — I shall begin my Observations on them by delivering the

Sore legs — p 1 —

Clinical Lectures. —